REMARKS

The Examiner has rejected claims 1, 3, 5, 6, 8-10, 13, 15 and 17 under 35 U.S.C. 102(b) as being unpatentable over U.S. Patent 5,966,135 to Roy et al. in view of U.S. Patent 6,232,961 to Kunimatsu et al. The Examiner has further rejected claims 2, 5 and 14 under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Roy et al. in view of Kunimatsu et al., and further in view of U.K. Patent Application No. GB 2,344,037 to Smith. In addition, the Examiner has rejected claims 7, 11, 12 and 18-20 under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Roy et al. in view of Kunimatsu et al., and further in view of U.S. Patent 6,459,986 to Boyce et al.

The Roy et al. patent discloses vector-based geographic data in which on, for example, a display of a map, the user, by using a mouse cursor, positions the cursor to any desired point on the map and then, by clicking the mouse button, the user may zoom by an adjustable factor to an area surrounding the point indicated by the mouse cursor.

The Kunimatsu et al. patent discloses a display apparatus having a touch-sensitive display for displaying and processing a driver navigation system.

The subject invention also relates to the display of, for example, a map, and zooming in to a desired point on the map. The subject invention enables this on a touch-sensitive display in which the selection of the desired point is indicated by the user performing a touch-input. However, while a cursor when directed by a mouse is very accurate, a user's finger performing a touch-input

is highly inaccurate. In order to alleviate the frustrations of a system acting on an incorrect selection, the subject invention, as claimed in claim 1 includes "displaying an enlargement of the subject image in response to a user selecting the desired point by a discrete touch-input on the touch sensitive display proximate to said desired point, and indicating on the enlargement a point determined from an area associated with said user touch-input on which said enlargement is based, wherein said determined point is associated with a center of said area" and "storing coordinates representing said determined point as a first coordinate parameter in response to a confirmation by the user that said determined point sufficiently corresponds to said desired point". In this way, the user may visually ascertain whether the determined point corresponds with or is sufficiently close to the desired point, and if so, confirm the same which results in the storing of coordinates of the determined point as a first coordinate parameter.

The Examiner indicates that "Roy fails to explicitly teach such on a touch sensitive display, selecting the desired point by a discrete touch -input on the touch sensitive display proximate to the desired point, and storing coordinates representing the determined point as a first coordinate parameter in response to a confirmation by the user that the determined point sufficiently corresponds to the desired point" and "Kunimatsu teaches a map display system similar to that of Roy. Furthermore, Kunimatsu teaches the map display system on a touch sensitive display, selecting the desired point by a discrete touch-input on the touch

sensitive display proximate to the desired point, and storing coordinates representing the determined point as a first coordinate parameter in response to a confirmation by the user that the determined point sufficiently corresponds to the desired point (taught as the confirmation of a user selected point, at col. 5, lines 49-67, and the storing of a selected point as a "memory point", at col. 6, lines 49-59".

With regard to Kunimatsu et al., Applicant believes that the Examiner is mistaken. In particular, the section, col. 4, lines 49-57 of Kunimatsu et al. states:

> "When the driver touches the input pad 3 of the touch tracer 1, the touch operation information showing that the touch operation was performed by the touch tracer 1 is output so that the display device 2 displays in an expanded state button display portions 28a which are displayed on the map screen 28 as shown in FIG. 9. Therefore, the driver can easily confirm the display content of the button display portion 28a and easily select a desired button display portion 28a by a blind operation of the touch tracer 1. When the driver operates a desired navigation function by the touch operation of the input pad 3 of the touch tracer 1 at a position corresponding to the button display portion 28a, which is displayed on the map screen 28, or touches the input pad 3 by a finger in order to scroll the map, the microcomputer 23 determines that the finger touches the input pad 3 and outputs the coordinate data of the touched position. By so doing, the display device 2 displays the touched position of the input pad 3 and the driver can confirm the current touched position."

Applicant submits that a careful reading of the above section indicates that when the user touches the input pad 3, "...the display device 2 displays in an expanded state button display portions 28a which are displayed on the map screen 28 as shown in FIG. 9."

Applicants submit, however, that Kunimatsu et al. neither discloses nor suggests "displaying an enlargement of the subject image in response to a user selecting the desired point by a discrete touch-input on the touch sensitive display proximate to said desired point, and indicating on the enlargement a point determined from an area associated with said user touch-input on which said enlargement is based, wherein said determined point is associated with a center of said area".

The Smith reference discloses a method and apparatus for adjusting the display scale of an image, in which when a user places a cursor at a desired location and indicates the same (e.g., clicking the mouse button), the display scale returns to the original setting and the location of the cursor is arguably stored.

However, Applicant submits that Smith does not supply that which is missing from Roy et al. and Kunimatsu et al., i.e., "displaying an enlargement of the subject image in response to a user selecting the desired point by a discrete touch-input on the touch sensitive display proximate to said desired point, and indicating on the enlargement a point determined from an area associated with said user touch-input on which said enlargement is based, wherein said determined point is associated with a center of said area".

The Boyce et al. patent discloses a routing system in which actually traversable routes are used in determining the distance between two coordinates. However, Applicant submits that Boyce et al. does not supply that which is missing from Roy et al.

and Kunimatsu et al., i.e., "displaying an enlargement of the subject image in response to a user selecting the desired point by a discrete touch-input on the touch sensitive display proximate to said desired point, and indicating on the enlargement a point determined from an area associated with said user touch-input on which said enlargement is based, wherein said determined point is associated with a center of said area".

In view of the above, believes that the subject invention, as claimed, is neither anticipated nor rendered obvious by the prior art, either individually or collectively, and as such, is patentable thereover.

Applicant believes that this application, containing claims 1-3, 5-7, 9-15 and 17-20, is now in condition for allowance and such action is respectfully requested.

Respectfully submitted,

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